

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMS. 1733

MONDAY, JANUARY 12. 1741



AMONG the many unreasonable Objections which have been made to the Conduct of the present Administration, I know of none pressed with greater Eagerness, and yet more certainly void of any Foundation, than that they have not a proper Tenderness for Merchants. This I say

out of any Attachment to the Persons of particular Men, or Desire of making Court to the Ministry in general, but from an impartial View of their Proceedings, and calmly considering what those at the Helm have done and suffered for many Years past. This is the best Method I know for penetrating Secrets of State; and provided Men use modestly the Lights deputed to them, by this Manner of judging no Government will have Reason to complain: For it is not an unrighteous Desire of enquiring into the Measures, which our superiors pursue, that creates a Spirit of Sedition; but on the contrary, it is the Humour of misconstruing what is done, and maliciously assigning Causes that were never thought of, instead of searching for those by which Effects were really produced. This gave rise to the prodigious Calumny, that a precarious Peace was offered by the Administration to an honourable War the Preservation of Trade.

That for many Years together our Merchants suffer'd grievously by the Depredations of the Spaniards, was a Thing but too well known to our Ministers of State; that they either winked at this, or were desirous of seizing the Property of their Fellow-Subjects, merely to avoid any Hazard they might run themselves, was a malicious Construction first broach'd by their Enemies, who knew better, and then rashly credited by the Multitude, whose Ignorance exposes them to continual Imputations. What Hazards could the Ministry run which were more to be dreaded than the Effects of the Calumny raised by the injur'd Merchants Complaints? Or what Motive was so likely to prevail upon them to bear this, as the Desire of maintaining the far greater Part of our extensive Commerce as long as might be without Interruption. Nothing is more certain, than that a Trading Nation hath a very quick Sense of any Injury which affects only a particular Branch of Traffick. It is not this the clearest Proof imaginable, that all Methods are to be tried before we have recourse to that which must inevitably interrupt, more or less, the whole Course of our Trade.

The Care therefore of our Merchants was unquestionably a grand Motive to those Endeavours which the Administration used, to redress our Wrongs rather by Negotiation than by Arms; and tho' some Writers, led either by their Prejudices, or by a Want of Skill in the Management of that Province to which they pretend, have asserted the contrary, yet it is most certain that this was the Policy of the famous Queen Elizabeth; whom a much wiser Man than any of them compliments on this subject by saying, *That in vinking at her own Wrongs, she rather than showing a Willingness to revenge, she did rather what became her Greatness, than what Severity of Laws required.* It is Mortification enough, no doubt, to those who are in Power, that all their Endeavours in this Way proved fruitless; and to add to their Contumacious by misinterpreting their good Intentions, is lessening our own Characters and exalting theirs; for it is as well as old Observation, that there is nothing more noble than to act uprightly, and to bear calumnious Misconstructions with a cheerful Patience; and that those who govern us have hitherto done.

But when, after long Forbearance, War was at last declared, the common Opinion was, that Men would in the future be all of one Mind; which, had it prov'd true, would have shewn the Apprehensions of the Ministry to be groundless. However we soon saw the contrary, and might thence have been satisfied, that they made a truer Judgment of Things than the People. No sooner felt the inevitable Effects of War, a general Interruption of Commerce, and a considerable Loss of Trading Ships, than immediately a new Clamour was raised, and this too in the Name of the Merchants. Pamphlet equally full of assuming Ignorance, and bounded Malice, was thrust into the World, to sow the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects, and to throw an Obstacle upon the Measures which his Majesty had pursued, and this too, if the Title-Page was to be believ'd, from the Pen of a Merchant. But the quick-

sighted Part of the World easily discern'd the Drift of these Proceedings, and that some wicked and designing Men were now labouring to give those at the Helm an ill Impression of Merchants, as for many Years before they had been doing their utmost to prejudice the Merchants in general against the Administration.

These Artifices however were far from taking Effect. The Ministry steadily pursued their own salutary Schemes, and as by a former Measure they had given an Opportunity to the Spanish Traders to withdraw all their Effects, so now they were more careful to secure our Mediterranean Commerce, the Loss of which some very judicious Persons suspected would be the Consequence of this War, than to acquire popular Applause by any premature Acts of Vengeance. A Conduct which again exposed them to the Outcries of such as wanted Judgment enough to enter into their Reasons, headed by those who, tho' they knew, and secretly griev'd at the Wisdom of these Councils, maliciously dissembled their Opinions, and sacrificed their Sense, their Reason, and their Honesty, to the mean Gratification of their Envy to those who form'd these Projects.

Yet to make the Enemy sensible of our Resentment, to open a Path to future Advantages, and to give a Lustre to his Majesty's Arms, Admiral Vernon had Orders to act vigorously in the West Indies; and in pursuance of those Orders he perform'd that Coup d'Etat, which, whatever our Malecontents might pretend, gave them infinitely less Pleasure than it did the Friends of the Administration. The Designs which were to have been next executed, Providence put aside, and consequently there was not more of Absurdity and Ill-nature than there was of Impiety in those Reflections, which, contrary to their own Sense of things, some Folks threw out on the Return of a certain Admiral from Portsmouth. The same Persons however who contrived those Schemes quickly devised others to answer Ends of like Importance; and in these, with the Blessing of God, they are not like to be disappointed. Since the Discovery of the new World, there never was any maritime Force seen upon its Coasts equal to that lately sent thither by Great Britain. If therefore we consider this, and the Character of him who is to command in Chief, what have we not to hope, or what have we to fear, even supposing the French should join with the Spaniards?

But if the impartial Judgment of those at the Helm discovers itself so conspicuously in the Choice they have made of an Admiral in the West Indies, shall we conclude them less capable in electing a Commander in Chief in another Part of the World? I am sure there is no Cause we should. The Business of Admiral Haddock was of another Nature, but it has been executed with equal Prudence, and with the same good Consequences to the Commonwealth. Gibraltar and Minorca have seen no Enemies, while the Spanish Ships have sail'd by stealth on their own Coasts, and our Portugal and Italian Trade have been secured almost to a Miracle. 'Tis true these are not Actions of great Report, but they are Actions which require consummate Skill, a rare Moderation, and unconquerable Steadiness. The Fabii are no less useful to a State than the Marcelli, and there is as much due to a Ministry for placing each Genius in its proper Sphere, as to the Commanders themselves for exactly fulfilling their Instructions. But perhaps some sneering Malecontent may demand, On what Grounds do you say all this? Good Sir, on Grounds very unlike those on which your Patrons proceed, on the best and surest Grounds that in such a Case can be expected.

The Merchants concerned in the Italian Trade have in a Body paid their Compliments to the Lords of the Admiralty on the Success of their well-concerted Instructions to our Admiral in the Mediterranean, and have likewise written a Letter of Thanks to that deserving Officer. This is an indubitable Proof, that, instead of being idle and inactive, he has punctually perform'd all that could reasonably be expected from him, he has preserved to us the Blessings of a very beneficial Trade in the time of War, he has maintain'd the Honour of the English Flag in the midst of our Enemy's Dominions, and there is no doubt to be made that with the same Spirit, the same Conduct, he will do more when the Circumstances of things require it. In the mean time he deserves the highest Praise for the Magnanimity he has shewn in containing those groundless Surmises, which Men incapable of judging of his Actions threw abroad to gratify their own Malice. He preferred doing his Duty, and thereby acquiring the Esteem of all wise and good Men to the airy Applause of a giddy Populace, who

censure a Man to-morrow as loudly as to-day they cry him up, perhaps for the very same thing.

Envy itself cannot say the same of the Testimony afforded to this brave Man's Worth by the Italian Merchants. They are proper, they are unbiass'd Judges, they knew what they said, and they would not have said it, if they had not known it to be just. No Man living can surmise that they would either belittle themselves or impose upon their Countrymen. Let us receive then with due Joy so happy an Omen, which seems to portend we shall have the like Success in Europe as in America, and that a short Space of Time will restore us a glorious Peace, equally pleasing to the Ministry and to the Merchants, and worthy to be recorded in the Annals of the mildest and happiest Reign this Nation hath been blest with since the Coming of the Normans.

Barbados, October 9.

Yesterday the Assembly of this Island being met according to Adjournment, made choice of John Lyle, Esq; for their Speaker, in the room of Henry Peers, Esq; deceased, his Father-in-law, in whose place he was also chosen as Representative of the Bridge Town. This Gentleman being presented to the President Dottin, who is now again Commander in Chief on the Death of Mr. Byng, which happen'd on the 6th inst. was approved of: And the House then proceeding upon Business, unanimously came to the following Resolutions, on the Motion of Mr. Bruce, who is one of our Judges here.

Resolved, 'That as many Disadvantages and Mischiefs have been found to arise by means of Settlements made by the General Assembly on Governors, this House is now absolutely determin'd not to make any Settlement whatever on any future Governor, and that every Member of this present Assembly while he continues in that Trust will steadily and unalterably abide by this Resolution, notwithstanding any plausible Reasons or Pretensions that may be urg'd to induce him to alter the same. And this the House most earnestly recommends, and hopes all future Assemblies will strictly comply therewith.

Resolved, 'That an humble Address be made to his most Excellent Majesty, most humbly beseeching him to give Directions that such a Salary for the future Governors may be assign'd and paid out of the Duty of Four and half per Cent. arising on the Produce of this Island, as may be sufficient for their Support, and the Dignity of this Government; and most humbly to intreat his Majesty to discontinue the Instruction permitting and allowing the Assembly to make an additional Settlement on any Governor: And that an humble Representation be also made to the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, praying their Lordships Endeavours to promote and get establish'd what is implor'd of his Majesty.'

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, Jan. 9. Sailed the Tellingien, Dutch Man of War, Capt. Baron Van Wassenaer, for Lisbon; and the Frederode, Dutch Man of War, Capt. Lynslaager, for Curacao. Arrived the James and Elizabeth, Norcom, from Virginia. She was arriv'd in the Downs, but by a strong Gale of Wind was forc'd to slip her Cables and Anchors, and lost her Boats, shipping a great many Seas. 'Tis thought there's great Damage done to her Cargo.

Dover, Jan. 9. The Ship that came in Yesterday, after the Post came away, was the Williams, Harrison, from Maryland, having lost all her Anchors and Cables in the Downs. The said Ship draws 1400 Tons, and when she came in it blew a Storm, the Water 5 Foot fallen. Came in also the Gerrard, from South Carolina, last from Coram Rotterdam; the Antwerp Packet, Boulton, from Rotterdam for London; the Dublin, Herrick, from Dublin; and the John and Henry, Mead, from Garvan for Rotterdam. Besides the above Ships following are in this Pier, viz. the Albany, the Kingston, Jones; the Deborah, Hayles; the St. Ambrosia, Delema; the Don Ferdinand, Northman; and the Catharina, Rayders; all for Amsterdam; the Greyhound, Shea, for Philadelphia; the Sparboom, Palus, for Thoulon; the Onanigh, Ben Galley, Daniel, for Hamburgh; the Hamilton, Young, for Lisbon; the Peggy, Rossell; the Fidelia, Monkhouse.

Monkhouse, for Dublin; the Mary-Ann, Cregg, for Limerick; the Carlisle, Jefferson; the Mary and Eleanor, Ruff; the Eagle, Staveley; the Robert and Susan, Selwood; the Ann, Pewerton; and the Larick, Benn; all for Rotterdam; the Joshua, Smith; and the —, Hunt, for London; and several other Coasters. Wind N. N. E.

Deal, Jan. 9. Most of the outward-bound Ships are getting under Sail, with the Wind at N. E. and blows very hard.

Deal, Jan. 10. In the Downs his Majesty's Ships Scarborough and Biddeford; a Dutch Man of War, and two Dutch Ships for East-India. The outward-bound Merchant-ships are sail'd. Wind E. N. E. blows hard.

Gravesend, Jan. 9. Passed by the John and Edward, Copeland, from Dort; the Success, Redmond, from Monferrat; and the Batchelor, Moore, from Jamaica.

L O N D O N. January 12.

Letters of the 31st ult. from Vienna say, that the Cardinal Count de Sintzendorf set out for Breslaw, with a particular Commission, as 'tis believ'd, relating to the Silesian Affairs.

Some Letters from Paris mention a Report that the Duke of Luxembourg, who has lately sent an Express to Vienna, forms certain Pretensions to the Duchy of which he bears the Name, and that he will be supported therein by the French Court.

On Saturday last, the Duke, a Second Rate of 80 Guns, lately rebuilt at Chatham Dock, was put into Commission, and the Command given to Commodore Brown.

The same Day died of a tedious Indisposition at Bath, John Lawton, Esq; one of the Deputy Tellers in the Exchequer.

The same Day the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge-Lottery; viz. No. 3987, 59209, each 100l. No 22196, 29100, 52801, 19076, 10630, 13152, 13885, 36745, 59610, 17837, 22544, 24093, 43675, 64200, 8536, 17074, 33576, 44056, 58397, 59800, 31168, each 50l.

The same Day George Leatherland was committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for privately stealing several Handkerchiefs out of the Shop of Mr. Holden Bowker in Compton-street.

As was John Johnson, for stealing the Shew-board, with a great deal of Gold and Silver Lace upon it, from the late Mr. Downson's Shop the Corner of Bedford-street Covent-garden, taken upon him.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Cooke the Younger, of Sherringham in the County of Norfolk, Mercer and Grocer.

Henry Bowler, of Chiddingfold in the County of Surry, Mercer.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning 05 25	Evening 05 48
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Bank Stock nothing done. India 158. South Sea nothing done. Old Annuity 110 3-8ths. New ditto 110 5-8ths to 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto nothing done. Royal Assurance 89. London Assurance 10 3-4ths. African 10. India Bonds 4l. 1s. to 2s. Prem. Bank Circulation 21. 15s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3l. 15s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 113. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 10l. 10s. to 15s.

This Day is Publish'd,

PRECEDENTS in CHANCERY: Being a Collection of Cases Argued and Adjudged in the High Court of Chancery, from the Year 1689 to 1722. Printed for Tho. Woodward, at the Half Moon between the Temple Gates in Fleet-street.

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Custom-House, London, Jan. 10, 1740.

WHEREAS on the Twentieth of December last, Thomas Carlwell and William Gery Riding Officers of the Customs belonging to the Port of Rye in Sussex, upon their Duty, with the Assistance of another Man and four Dragoons, seized in a Barn in the Parish of Salehurst, upwards of Eighty Bags, containing about Two Thousand Weight of Tea; And as they were carrying the same in a Waggon to the Custom-House at Hastings, were attacked at Hurst Green, in the said Parish of Salehurst, by the Persons whose Names and Descriptions are here under-mentioned, and about Twenty seven other Persons, armed with Blunderbusses, and other Offensive Weapons, who fired at the said Officers and their Assistants, killed the said Ca well, wounded Two of the Dragoons, and rescued and carried away the said Tea. The Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, in order to bring the Offenders to Justice, Do hereby give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend or take any of the Offenders concerned in opposing the Officers and rescuing the Goods, will be entitled to a Reward of Fifty Pounds for each Offender; which will be paid upon Conviction, pursuant to an Act passed in the Ninth Year of his present Majesty's Reign.

The said Commissioners do further give Notice, That pursuant to a Provision made in the same Act, If any of the said Offender or Offenders shall within Three Months after such his, her, or their Offence committed, and before his, her, or their Conviction, discover Two or more of his, her, or their Accomplices therein, to the Commissioners of the Customs or Excise respectively, so as they, or Two of them at least be convicted of such Offence, the Offender or Offenders so discovering will be entitled to the Sum of Fifty Pounds for every such Offender so discovered and convicted, as a Reward for such his, her, or their Discovery; and every such Person so discovering will be clearly acquitted and discharged of such his, her, or their Offence.

And as a further Encouragement for bringing the Offenders to Justice, the said Commissioners do hereby promise the further Reward of Fifty Pounds to such Person or Persons who shall apprehend any of the Offenders in this Case, to be paid upon their Conviction, except the Person who actually killed the said Carlwell.

The Offenders already discovered, as above-mentioned, are as follow; viz.

Richard Hutchins, of Sidlescomb in Sussex, Shoemaker, is near six Foot high, with his own Hair, light colour'd Frock, of a fair Complexion, about twenty-two Years old.

Richard Wenham, of Sidlescomb aforesaid, Cooper, is about five Feet and an half high, with black Hair, thick brow'd, and of a black Complexion, in a blue grey Coat, about thirty Years old.

George Chapman, of Hurst Green in the Parish of Salehurst in Sussex, Blacksmith, is twenty-three Years old, in a brown Cloth Frock, about five Feet eight Inches high, thick Skin, and of a brown Complexion.

John Macdonnell, of Hurst Green aforesaid Shop keeper, is about five Feet ten Inches high in a green Plush Coat, wears his own Hair, or a natural Wig, is well built, and of a fair Complexion.

James Stanford, alias Trip, of Eatonbridge in the County of Kent, Shopkeeper and Tallowchandler, is aged about twenty-five Years, his Hair cut off, and generally wears a light natural Wig, full Face, fair Complexion, stout made, and born at Eatonbridge.

John B. xhill, late of Craxley in Sussex, Carrier, is aged about thirty-two Years, his Hair cut off, full fac'd, a little pitted with the Small Pox and generally wears a light natural Wig, fair Complexion, and of a middle Stature.

Artur Gray, of Hawkhurst in Kent Butcher, is aged about thirty-two Years, his Hair cut off, ruddy Complexion and of a middle Stature.

Daniel Wenman, of Hawkhurst Oatmeal-maker, his right Name is Wenham, is aged forty-five Years, or thereabouts, his Hair cut off, stout made, full faced, and formerly lived at Hawkhurst.

Richard Smith, of Bexhill in Sussex Labourer.

George Kingsmere, of Hurst Green Shoemaker.

Henry Grant, of Hurst Green Shoemaker.

ook, of Hawkhurst

Bartholomew Cross, of Hurst Green called in the

Coroner's Depositions by the Name of the Beegeman

Signed by Order of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs,

Cha. Clark-Sse. Secretary.

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(Price Six-pence)

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Nothing in the World can sooner or more certainly remove away all disagreeable Redness, Spots, Pimples, Heins, Rashes, Morpew, Worms in the Face, Marks of the Small-Pox, Sun-burn, or any other Discolouring, nor remove all Wrinkles so perfectly, for it quickly makes the Skin become so remarkably fine, clear, plump, soft, and beautifully fair, as cause Admiration in the Beholders.

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Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Constantinople, Nov. 16. N. S.

Sooner did the News of the Emperor's Death arrive here, but there was great Caballing in several Places about the Consequences, and what ought to be the Behaviour of the Porte; but some of the most seditious of the Populace were committed to Prison, and other proper Measures taken, which prevented any Insurrection. The Porte has Advice there are fresh Disturbances in Syria; and that by Insurrection of the Inhabitants of Damascus, the who commands there had like to have been mur-

Stockholm, Dec. 30. N. S. On the 26th his Majesty with the usual State to the Dyet, and being seated on the Throne, the Count de Gyllemborg, who is President of the Senate, made a very fine Speech to the Assembly in the King's Name, expressing his Majesty's Satisfaction to be in the Assembly of his Loyal States, to have an Opportunity of consulting them on the present Situation of the Affairs of Europe. He added, as this was the only View of the King's summoning this extraordinary Dyet, his Majesty expected they would give him their Advice with Zeal, Truth, and Integrity, that such Resolutions might be taken as conformed to the Publick Good, and to the Prosperity and Honour of the Nation. 'Twill be three Weeks before they go upon the Examination of the Affairs relating to the Interests of Sweden with regard to Foreign Powers, as to which their Sentiments seem to be much divided. Some propose the making of new Alliances, and in particular with the British Court: Others think it better to adhere to the present System, and to pursue the Views of the last Dyet, upon which a definitive Resolution will certainly be form'd in this. The Count of Hungary's Secretary, M. Antivaric, has had a Conference with the Ministers of the Court. Mr. Schoppe, Son to the Lord Harrington, having executed the Commission for which he came hither, will depart very soon for Copenhagen. The French Ambassador has frequent Conferences with the King's Ministers.

Petersbourg, Dec. 24. N. S. The Great Duche's has made a Present of a Service of Plate to the Count d'Oman, to the Value of 25000 Rubles. 'Tis said the Duke of Courland is very ill, and that he has every now and then a sort of Convulsions. 'Tis reported, that the General de Bismark who was arrested at Riga and sent to Siberia, and that 75000 Rubles which he had confest'd in his Custody have been seiz'd and confiscated.

Vienna, Jan. 4. N. S. M. de Kircheyfen, Secretary of War to the King of Prussia, is return'd from Breslau, and has waited on the Count de Sinzendorf to inform him of his Prussian Majesty's Intentions, which are still secret from the Publick. Mean time the Baron de Beck the Prussian Minister here keeps close to his house, and has forbid his Domestic to go abroad without Necessity, for fear of being mobb'd; the Count for Petersbourg, instead of passing thro' Prussia, is to go round about by the way of Lithuania; and Preparations for War are carrying on with the utmost Diligence. Our Forces that are on the March to Russia suffer very much by the Badness of the Weather and the Roads. The Clergy and the States of the Hereditary Countries have voluntarily offer'd ten Millions of Florins to the Queen of Hungary, who has writ to the Powers of Europe as well as to the States of the Empire, concerning the Entrance of the Prussians into Poland, and to desire their Assistance in case their good Offices and Exhortations don't determine the King of Prussia to recall his Forces. The Court has Letters from the Count de Kevenhuller at Dresden which say, that the King of Poland pays great Regard to his Representations, and that he verily believes he shall succeed in his Commission. Some of the Austrian Nobility having seiz'd the Queen to raise several Regiments for her Service at their own Expence, her Majesty has accepted their offer.

Breslau, Jan. 4. N. S. The King of Prussia, who went two Days ago to the Camp and return'd hither yesterday, has invited all the Nobility to a Masquerade, which is to be To-morrow in the Ridotto Room.

His Majesty, who wins all Hearts by his affable Behaviour, has not only promised to preserve the City's Privileges, but has assur'd them, that his Troops shall not break in upon them, and for this Purpose has resolv'd to have no Garrison here, provided they have free Passage thro' the Town, and allow'd Quarters in the Suburbs, where the King will probably erect Magazines. To this the City has agreed, and promised moreover to admit no Garrison of Austrians.

Berlin, Jan. 10. N. S. Prince William with two Colonels is gone thro' Francfort on the Oder to join the King his Brother at Breslau; and last Week a Train of Artillery was sent off from hence for the Army. The Margrave Frederick and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick are admitted into the Society of Masons.

Copenhagen, Jan. 7. N. S. The Regiments for the Service of the King of Great Britain have Orders to muster for their March to the Elbe, and their Tents and Equipage are going to be transported to Altena. The King has advanc'd 100000 Rixdollars to the East India Company to favour their Commerce, and three Ships will shortly be sent to that Country.

Hanover, Jan. 13. N. S. The continual Rains here for a Week past have occasion'd as great Floods as that on the 21st ult. and the Inhabitants of several Villages have been forc'd to quit their Houses and retire to higher Grounds.

Schaffhausen, Jan. 8. N. S. We have Advice that Sion, the Capital Town of the County of Valais, was so suddenly overflow'd by the Rhone that the Inhabitants had scarce Time to get up to their Second Stories; that most of the Trees are torn up by the Roots, and a great many Houses wash'd away by the rapid Torrents. Nor has the Town of Aigle in the Vaudois Country suffer'd less: And they write from Fribourg, that the River Saone, which runs thro' that Country, has carry'd off wooden Bridges, Houses, and Stables, with Cows even ty'd to their Mangers.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Jan. 2. As the Consequences of Mobs are entirely subversive of all good Order and Government, so without doubt the Civil Magistrate cannot be too careful to suppress them, and punish the Authors. As the late Insurrection near this Place, was, perhaps, one of the basest Attempts, as well as the most to be dreaded in its Consequences, that has appeared of a long time, so it became those in Power to have a watchful Eye over such Rioters; especially as the Method they pursued tended directly to create a Famine, and reduce many honest Families in the Place to extreme Hardships, not only by their theftuous Practices, but likewise by their destroying a great Quantity of Grain, by scattering it about the Streets. The Lenity of the Government towards many of these unhappy Persons appeared by discharging them from their Confinement in the Castle, there being no Evidence of their being the Chief Actors in promoting that Riot: But as on the 25th of November some of the first Rioters again attempted to convocate a Mob, and actually did carry off and destroy another Quantity of Meal or Grain; it was therefore judg'd necessary to discourage so wicked a Practice: And a sign'd Information having been exhibited to the Right Hon. the Earl of Lawderdale, the Lords Rofs and Somerville, His Majesty's Advocate, and Alexander Lind of Gorgie, Esq; narrating, That William Gilchrist, Smith, at the Castle of Collops, John Gardener, his Servant, and James Comb, Taylor at Whitehouse, (all of the Parish of Westkirk) were Art and Part, and Ringleaders of the Riots at Bells-mills and Leith in October and November last, and craving Warrant for committing them; their Lordships having accordingly issued their Warrant as Justices of the Peace, on proper Orders from his Excellency Gen. Guist, the Right Hon. the Earl of Ancrum paraded at 5 o'Clock Tuesday Morning last in the Grass-market at the Head of his Company of Grenadiers of Cornwallis's Regiment, attended by the Hon. Lieut. Col. Sowle, of said Corps, with an Officer of the Peace, Constables, &c. and a Detachment of the Company having marched out with the Peace-officer, the above three Persons were apprehended and committed to the Castle of Edinburgh about 8 that Morning, there to be detain'd till liberate by due Course of Law.

HOME PORTS.

Leith, Jan. 5. Arrived the Richard and Jean, Moss, from Norway; and the David, Farquhar, from Linn with Pease and Oats.

The Edinburgh Merchant, Dick, arrived Friday last from London, having on Board several hundred Quarters of Barley.

Falmouth, Jan. 8. The outward-bound Ships are sailed. Arrived the Nassaw, Bartlett; and the Fly, Rickards; both of and from London; and the Eagle, Stolker, from Newfoundland. Arrived also the Shirley, Thompson, very much shatter'd, from Jamaica. Who brings an Account that the Squirrel Man of War run a Spanish Schooner ashore off St. Jago de Cuba, all well on Board the 25th of October. Wind N. E.

Plymouth, Jan. 9. Came in the Mercury, Clack, from Virginia; and the Levant, Williston, of London from Petersburg.

Dartmouth, Jan. 9. On the 7th sailed the Charming Sally, Rooke, for Wales. Came in the Industry, Johnson, from New-England for Amsterdam; and Yesterday the Elizabeth, Scot, of Exeter, from Virginia for London. Sailed this Day, the Ann of Whitby, Robertson, from London for Glasgow. Wind E. N. E.

Portsmouth, Jan. 11. Since my last came in the Sarah, Withall, from Oporto. Sailed the Cato, Dickenson; and the Endeavour, Hope; both for Jamaica; the St. Vincent Ferrer, Eskenes, for Marceilles; and the N. S. de Matozinhos & Almos, Anthony Pinto da Cunha, for Lisbon.

At Spithead are his Majesty's Ships the Assistance, Rumney, Britol, Lively, Scipio, Basilisk, and Pembroke's Prize. Wind E. by N.

Southampton, Jan. 10. Sailed the Expedition Packet, Mourant; and the Jane, Pitton; both for Guernsey. Wind N. E.

Dover, Jan. 10. The Ships in the Pier remain, with the Prince of Wales, Chevalier, from Maryland; who I forgot to mention in the List Yesterday. Last Night and this Morning several large Dutch Ships pass'd this Road to the Westward.

Deal, Jan. 11. Wind E. N. E. blows very hard. Remains his Majesty's Ship the Scarborough; with the Dutch Man of War, and the Homeward-bound Ships for the River.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Newhaven in Suffex, the Vernon, Anderson, from Jamaica.

At Boston, the New-England Galley, Hall; the Mountain, Keller; the Inverness, Comerin; and the Britannia, Fones; all of and from London. The Kezia, Gayton, from London for New-York, was put into Boston.

At Nevis, the Ormond's Success, Brown, from Liverpool.

At Seaford in Suffex, the Francis and Ann, Darby, from Chester.

At Virginia, the Frederick, Loney; London, Newham; Berry, Belcher; John, Seabrooke; Hatley, Banks; Sea-Nymph, Harwood; and Albemarle, Danfie; with many more, all of and from London.

LONDON, January 13.

The Mandate of the Archbishop of Paris for Publick Prayers.

Charles Gaspard, &c. by the Divine Mercy, and by the Grace of the Apostolical See Archbishop of Paris, &c. Greeting and Benediction.

WHAT have we not suffer'd from the Wrath of God for some time past! After a Winter, by whose Severity and long Continuance several poor Families settled in this Capital were render'd still more miserable, and by which Part of the Seed put in the Ground was destroy'd; after so dismal a Season there succeeded almost continual Rains, which did harm to our Lands in the Country, and scarce gave time for gathering and getting in the Corn when it was ripe. The Scarcity of Bread and the Increase of the Misery of the Poor were the Consequences of the Scantiness of that Harvest, which the People waited for as a Relief of the utmost Necessity for their Wants. After so many afflicting Strokes, the Hand of the Lord is even now stretched out against us. A fresh Calamity has cast us all into a Consternation. An Inundation, of which we have hitherto seen few Examples, has occasion'd vast Losses to a Multitude of People, and puts the Publick in fear of more melancholy Accidents. In such Circumstances, what is more fitting than to conjure the Lord by our Tears, our Sighs, and our Prayers, to grant us that Relief which all the Power of Mortals cannot procure us; and to pray to him who said to the Sea (Job xxxviii. 7) 'Hitherto shalt

'thalt thou come, but no farther; and here shall thy proud Waves be stay'd,' that he would check the Rage and Swell of those Rivers, which in so many Places carry Terror and Desolation. For these Causes, &c.

Given at our Archiepiscopal Palace in Paris, Dec. 30. 1740. Sign'd

CHARLES, Archbishop of Paris.

They write from Hamburg, that tho' the Duke of Mecklenbourg's Death has been twice mention'd, both in the written and printed News from Berlin, yet they have Letters from the Duke himself, dated the 26th ult. at Wismar, by which it appears that he is in very good Health.

The Elector of Bavaria has publish'd a Declaration that every thing reported concerning a forg'd Copy of the Will and Codicil of the Emperor Ferdinand I. on which he founded his Claim to the late Emperor's Succession, is entirely false, and a mere malicious Invention, inasmuch as no such Copy ever was in being, or was ever seen at his Court.

Letters of the 30th ult. from Berlin that mention the King of Prussia's Arrival at Breslau say nothing of the Terms upon which the Regency consented to open their Gates, only 'tis intimated in a Letter from Francfort upon the Oder, that his Prussian Majesty granted them an advantageous Capitulation. There are some Advices which just mention a Skirmish that had happen'd between some Imperial Hussars and a Prussian Detachment, and that Great Glogaw continues block'd up; but these Particulars require Confirmation.

The Count de Truchses Walbourg, who is coming hither Plenipotentiary from the King of Prussia, arriv'd at the Hague the 3d Inst. and din'd next Day at Mr. Trevor's, with several Foreign Ministers.

Father Poree the Jesuit, the famous Professor of Rhetoric in the College of Lewis le Grand, and well known for the eloquent Pieces which he has compos'd in Latin, dy'd the last Day of the Old Year at Paris.

The Friendship, Kentsbeare, from Oporto, is lost near Yarmouth.

On the 31st ult. the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Charles Hervey, fifth Son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Bristol and Rector of Sproughton in Suffolk, was marry'd at Ickworth to Miss Martha Maria Howard of Bury.

Last Saturday Se'nnight died at Edinburgh in the 63d Year of his Age, the Hon. Col. James Urquhart, late of the Lord Mark Ker's Regiment of Foot, Chief of the honourable and ancient Surname of Urquhart.

Last Friday Se'nnight died there in the 78th Year of his Age, John Drummond, M. D. a Gentleman very remarkable for his many excellent Qualities.

Last Saturday died in Rathburn-place Soho, John Elliot, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex.

Last Friday dy'd of the Small-pox at Goodwood in Suffex, the Lady Margaret Lenox, youngest Daughter to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

We hear that ten more new Regiments will speedily be rais'd, besides those already granted.

Sir William Yonge, Bart. Secretary at War, continues ill of the Gout.

Yesterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge-Lottery; viz. No. 44173, 3000l. No. 17938, 1000 l. No. 7245, 32416, 64716, each 100l. No. 41936, 59097, 63397, 35297, 43340, 47450, 55564, 39652, 37975, each 50l.

Yesterday John Fox and James Graham were committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for a Street Robbery, in assaulting Mr. Nicholas Sweatman, about six o'Clock at Night, in the Parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, and taking from him a great Quantity of Pewter.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	07 06	07 34

Bank Stock Nothing done. India 158 1-half. South Sea Nothing done. Old Annuity 110 3-8ths to 1-half. New ditto 110 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 99 1-half to 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto Nothing done. Royal Assurance 89. London Assurance 10 3-4ths. African 10. India Bonds 41. 3s. to 4s. Prem. Bank Circulation 31. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 15s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 113. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 141. 14s. to 5s.

To the Honourable and Worthy Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Westminster.

GENTLEMEN,
HAVING the Honour to represent this City and Liberty in the present Parliament, which is now near expiring, We presume to offer our Service again; which we are encouraged to do by great Numbers of our Friends residing within the said City and Liberty, and do therefore humbly desire the Votes and Interest of the said Inhabitants at the next General Election; which shall always be acknowledged, and esteemed as a great Obligation, and as a very great Honour conferr'd upon us.
We remain,

GENTLEMEN,
Your Most Obedient,
Humble Servants,
SUNDON.
CHA. WAGER.

Jan. 5.
1740.

Lottery-Office, D. C. 23, 1740.

THE Managers and Directors appointed by Act of Parliament to take in the Tickets of the Bridge Lottery, Anno 1739, and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof payable by the Cashiers of the Bank, finding that notwithstanding the several Notices by them given for bringing in Tickets to be enter'd, great Numbers are yet out standing, do give this further Notice, That the 15th Day of March next is the last Day appointed by Act of Parliament for taking in Tickets and delivering out Certificates; and for this Purpose, daily Attendance will be continued to be given at their Office near the Exchequer.

African House, Jan. 8, 1740.

A General Court of the Royal African Company of England will be held at their House in Leadenhall-street on Wednesday the Fourteenth Day of this Instant January at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Choice of Governor, Sub Governor, and Deputy-Governor for the ensuing Year; the Votes to be brought in between the Hours of 9 and 12 in the Forenoon of the same Day; and the Choice to be declared immediately after the Election. And another General Court will be held at the same Place, on Thursday the Fifteenth Day of this instant January, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Choice of Twenty-four Assistants of the said Company for the ensuing Year; the Votes to be brought in between the Hours of 9 and 12 in the Forenoon of the same Day; the Choice whereof will be likewise declared immediately after the Election.

By Order of the Court of Assistants,
Richard Spence.

In a few Days will be published,

A Second Letter to a Member of Parliament, concerning the present State of Affairs at home and abroad.

In which all Objections which have been made to the former will be fully refuted, and the Tendency of some late Doctrines of the Right of Elections to instruct their Representatives and the indispensable Necessity of a Place Bill, will be further explained from Reason, Law, and History.

This Day is publish'd,
(Price Four-pence.)

THE
WESTMINSTER JUSTICE:
A
T A L E.

Printed for PATRICK CO-RAM, near the Green Dragon, Golden Square; and sold at the Pamphlet-Shops in London and Westminster.



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Containing several Hundred Receipts in Cookery, Physick, more than in any other Book yet published, (Including Mrs. Steven's Medicine for the Stone, the Virtues of Sallad Oil in Viper Bites, Dr. Mead's Remedy for the Bite of a Mad Dog, the Virtues of the Snake Root, the Virtues and Properties of all sorts of Meats, Drinks, Herbs, Plants, Roots, Seeds, used either as Food or Physick.)

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The only true Specifick Chymical Liqueur

For Dissolving and bringing away the Stone, whether in the Kidneys, Ureters or Bladder; and for curing the Strangury, and all Heat, Pain, Stings, or Difficulty in making Water.

THE very first Dose of it gives perfect

Relief in a Moment, even in the most tedious Stone of GRAVEL, and at once entirely frees the Patient from the STRANGURY, and all Heat, Pain and Stings of Urine; it dilates the Ureters, makes them slippery, the Crumbings of large Stones, together with Sand, Gravel, may pass freely from the Reins, and be voided with Urine without Pain; effectually cleanses the Kidney Bladder, and all Urinary Passages from gritty calculous Matter; heals all internal Excoriations or Soreness of the Bladder, directly takes off all Pain in the Back, and those Pains from the Cholick, and may be depended upon to dissolve the Stones, so as infallibly to cure that most miserable Distemper.

It gives such sudden and unspeakable Relief, that whoever takes but one Dose of it, will be thoroughly cured of its surprising Efficacy, which many Hundreds have happily experienced to their infinite Satisfaction.

It is such an agreeable Diuretick and powerful Dissolvent that it infallibly prevents the Stone in those who are troubled with Gravel only; and for the perfect Cure of either Stone, Gravel, and all Disorders of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder occasioned thereby, is the only true Specifick Remedy that can be surely and safely rely'd upon, as it gives instant Relief as soon as taken, (even when nothing else will) and infallibly accomplishes a perfect Cure without the least Trouble, being pleasant to the Palate, agreeable to the Stomach, and most fortifying to the whole Body. It is to be had only of the Apothecary at the Sign of the Crown, over-against the Church in Coleman-street, near Cheap-side, London; at 3s. 6d. the Bottle, seal'd up with Printed Directions at large.

These are to Certify whom it may concern,

THAT the Two Medicines for the Stone, which have been sold with so much Success for the Cure of the Good of Mankind above Thirty Years last past, are the Cure of

All Sorts of RUPTURES, BURSTEN, and BROKEN BELLIES.

are removed from the Minorities: where they have been sold by the Author, so long, and are now sold only at Mr. Sandwells Toyshop, the Sign of the Griffin, the Corner of Roper's Alley in the Poultry, at 5s. the Parcel, with printed Directions given with them.

These two Remedies need no other Recommendation, as themselves will manifest in two or three Days using, having their admirable and even astonishing Success, gained their Reputation they so justly deserve, both in City and Country after wearing Trusses for many Years to no Purpose.

For by the Blessing of God, they make a perfect Cure either on Old or Young, in a very little Time, and for a small Charge, without any Pain to, or Confinement of the Patient, one Parcel is generally sufficient for a complete Cure, especially on a young Person.

Many Hundreds of all Ages and Sexes have been cured of them, which occasioned this Publication, for the Good of the Publick, that all such unhappy People may be delivered from the Charge and Slavery of always wearing Trusses.

The World might have had many Certificates of Cured Persons of all Ages, from Children of a few Months old, grown Persons of 60 Years or upwards; but that they are naturally averse to let it be known, that they ever had such an Infirmity: Yet Mr. Sandwell can satisfy any querier of the Validity of what is here said, tho' he has had such large Knowledge, by reason of the short Time he has sold 'em, as they from whom the Medicines are now good Reasons, removed.

No Letters received except Post paid.